

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

THE TENNESSEE TIMES
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CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

NO. 35

BOND SALE STILL PENDING.

Seems Probable That the Final Closing of the Deal Will Take Place Soon.

Owing to there being some differences of opinion relative to the final details of selling the county road bonds, the sale was not closed last week as was expected. Most of the obstacles in the way of the deal have been removed and it is expected that the contract will be signed within a few days.

General J. R. Mitchell and Cashier J. S. Reed have been lending all the assistance possible and the understanding on the deal has advanced so far that it now seems very reasonable to expect that \$100,000 of the bonds will be placed at par within the next few days. The deal is being made through T. R. Preston, president of the Hamilton National bank, Chattanooga. Telegrams have been passing to and fro for the past few days and gradually the conditions have become more clarified and if the deal is closed within the next day or two no one need be surprised.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:

After having visited somewhat over the County in the interest of the Sunday School Association, I find the people much interested, but much hindered for want of associated effort.

Our District Convention for the 6th District was held at Cross Roads on the 21st and 22d, and was well attended and every Sunday School in the District was represented.

The District President, Esq. C. H. McCoy, had arranged a good strong program, with Rev. Sumner, of Glen Head, Ind., C. E. Snodgrass and J. S. Brown, of Crossville, and a class of singers from Frankfort, to aid the local talent. The good people of the Genesis neighborhood had ample arrangements for an excellent dinner, to which the crowd did ample justice. The splendid order spoke in no uncertain terms of the interest which those good people have in the great Sunday School movement.

It certainly is gratifying to see the citizens of our county so willing to co-operate in anything for the social uplift.

I must express my gratitude for the way in which I have been received as a Representative of the Association and for this favor from the Editor.

Very truly yours,

J. V. Wright, Gen. Sec'y.

August 26,

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC.

Germs and infections aggravate ailments and retard healing. Stop that infection at once. Kill the germs and get rid of the poisons. For this purpose a single application of Sloan's Liniment not only kills the pain but destroys the germs. This neutralizes infection and gives nature assistance by overcoming congestion and gives a chance for the free and normal flow of blood. Sloan's Liniment is an emergency doctor and should be kept constantly on hand. 25c., 50c. The \$1. size contains six times as much as the 25c.

CHINA AND EARTHEN WARE.

Thirty-seven States in 1914 reported a production of pottery. White ware was reported from 8 states, china from 4 states, sanitary ware from 10 states, and porcelain electrical supplies from 9 states. Red earthenware, the commonest of pottery products, was reported from 32 states, and stoneware from 28 states.

ONE DIFFERENCE.

The balance in the general fund of the National Treasury on August 23 was \$55,760,889 as compared with \$126,663,944 on the corresponding date two years ago under Republican revenue and appropriation laws. The administration spent \$27,382,411 more than it collected during the first 54 days of the present fiscal year.

WHICH?

Massachusetts spends \$25 a year developing brain-power in each Massachusetts child and he grows up worth \$1,800. The South spends \$3 to \$10 a year on each child and he grows up worth less than \$900. Which is the wiser policy?—Progressive Farmer.

SALVATION ARMY.

A Sargeant of that Splendid Organization Here Soliciting Aid for the Work.

People who have visited the cities have often seen a few uniformed men and women on the street corners singing, making music on the drum, tambourine and other instruments and holding religious services urging those who are not church members to turn from the world and seek God.

Every person is ready to commend such work, but many persons think that is all the Salvation Army really does that is useful. Those who think that are very much mistaken.

It is the business of the Salvation Army to go into the slums and the walks of life of the fallen people and feed the hungry, clothe the naked and rescue young men and women from a life of vice.

They also include instruction in physical training and advice on sanitation and clean living to the end that the body may be kept strong and well.

This peace army does a wonderful work, which is not done by the church or any other organization to any great extent.

None of us know how soon our boy or girl may need help along these lines.

No money ever given for the cause of charity was contributed to a nobler cause than that given to the Salvation Army.

Every city of any importance in the country has a Salvation Army headquarters and since their work is directed to those who are in most instances both destitute and friendless, it is worthy of every assistance.

Sargeant Robert Baxter, Nashville, was in town Monday and Tuesday soliciting funds for the Nashville branch of the organization. It is hoped that he received generous donations from our people. Crossville people never turn a cold countenance on any form of worthy charity and we feel sure they lent a willing hand in this case.

DID THE OLD MAN GOOD.

Geo. W. Clough, of Prentiss, Miss., is seventy-seven years old and had trouble with his kidneys for many years. He writes that Foley Kidney Pills did him much good. He used many remedies, but this is the only one that ever helped him. No man, young or old, can afford to neglect symptoms of kidney trouble. For sale by Reed & Burnett.

WAR SITUATION.

The German and Austrian drive against the Russians continues with no perceptible slackening. Many of the strongest forts held by the Russians have been taken by the Teutonic forces along with many prisoners and guns and vast quantities of war munitions. The Russians claim the victories have cost the Germany many men.

The Balkan powers have made no decision as yet on which side they will align themselves but are expected to take some definite stand soon. The allies are making every possible effort to induce the Balkan states to join them and the Germans are trying equally hard to induce them to at least remain neutral. The Balkan situation has so many complications that it is hard to even predict the outcome with any certainty. The Teutons are massing troops on the Bulgarian border, which is taken to indicate that in the event Bulgaria joins with the allies the central powers will make a strong effort to smash their way through to Turkey and keep open a line for supplying them with war munitions from Germany and Austria.

Fierce fighting has been going on at the Dardanelles the past few days, but so far as known nothing of importance has been accomplished. The Turks report all attacks repulsed with heavy losses to the allies.

On the western front in France and for the full length of the line from the north sea to the Argonne mountains there has been heavy artillery fire for some days, but nothing of marked importance is reported by either side.

No victories are claimed by the Italians and it is thought the war in that section has shown no results for

some days, being practically at a stand still, so far as accomplishments go.

The blowing up of the glazing department of the American powder mills at Acton, Massachusetts, will delay war orders for the allies some weeks, it is claimed. The explosion is claimed to be an accident.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS DEPEND UPON YOUR LIVER.

That sluggish liver with its sluggish flow of bile is what makes the world look so dark at times. Dr. King's New Life Pills go straight to the root of the difficulty by waking up the action of the liver and increasing the bile. Dr. King's New Life Pills cause the bowels to act more freely and drive away those "moody days". 25c a bottle.

THE PLATTSBURG CAMP.

Where It Is, What Class Was There and Why There.

Plattsburg, in northern New York, is picturesquely situated on the western shore of Lake Champlain. Besides being a United States customs port and a thriving manufacturing community, it is an attractive summer resort, and has interesting military and historical associations.

Here is located an army post with barracks that are among the largest in the United States.

Off Valcour Island near-by, on October 11, 1776, the English and American fleets, commanded, respectively, by Benedict Arnold and Sir Guy Carleton, fought the first naval battle that ever occurred between Great Britain and the United States.

During the War of 1812 Plattsburg was the headquarters of the American forces on the Northern frontier. The famous battle of Lake Champlain, in which Commodore McDonough defeated a British fleet, took place in Plattsburg Bay, and in a land action in the vicinity General McComb repulsed a superior British force.

But last month Plattsburg received more attention from the country at large than ever before in its history. This was owing to the fact that there was conducted here a military school more unique than any ever held on American soil,—or anywhere else for that matter.

Nearly twelve hundred men,—enough to form eight full companies at war strength,—gathered here on August 10 for a four weeks' course of military instruction. This alone did not make the encampment significant. It was the type of the men, the work they accomplished, and the spirit of it all, that gave the enterprise its remarkable character.

For these were not boys from a military academy, nor was it a college students' military instruction camp, such as its immediate predecessor at this ideal spot.

The pupils here were business and professional men, prominent in public affairs and in private life. Among them were diplomats,—including an ex-ambassador,—several ex-governors, high city officials, financiers, lawyers, college professors, writers, physicians, engineers, and merchants, as well as noted sportsmen, and a generous sprinkling of humble clerks.

They came mainly from the big cities of the East,—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington,—with large groups from many other widely scattered sections. Twenty-six States in all, and the District of Columbia, were represented in the camp.

Some men came from as far south as Louisiana and others from the States of Colorado and California.

More than 90 per cent of them were university graduates, and the professional or business experience of the remaining 10 per cent or so had enough value to bring the general standard of intelligence up to a very high average. Not more than a third of the men had ever had any previous military training.—American Review of Reviews.

KILLING FROST.

Frost Sunday night killed late potatoes, garden truck and corn in Marathon county, Wisconsin, and caused a loss estimated at \$200,000 to \$300,000.

FAIR PREMIUM.

The Jellico Grocery Company, Harriman, will give ten pounds of the famous Cumberland Club Coffee as a premium for the best saddle horse at the fair. Rub up your nags and be prepared to compete.

ABOUT SEED CORN.

How to Grow It, Select It and Keep It from the Weevils.

W. H. Barton writing to the Corn Club Boys in the Progressive Farmer gives some simple and useful advice on the question of seed corn that may be profitably read by many in this county who no longer consider themselves boys. His letter follows:

My Dear Boys:—

You have doubtless made your last application of fertilizer, and at the last plowing of your corn sown peas in the middles. Or some of you probably planted velvet beans in the corn rows when corn was about a foot high or more. These legumes grow rapidly during July, August and September, and when turned under will return a large part of the nitrogen now being used by your corn.

The breeding time for early corn has passed, but it may interest you to know that the tassels are the males. The silks are the females. The small, yellow dust particles are the beginnings of the corn grains and when they fall on the silks, each mother silk takes a tiny, yellow dust baby back under the shuck and puts it in an ovule (little egg) and feeds it until it is a full grown corn grain. If these dust particles (called pollen) come from puny, weak stalks which will make little or nothing, of course the grains of the ears which are produced will have a tendency to make weak, barren stalks when planted the next year.

To avoid this, you should never allow your corn silks to breed to such weak males. Just about the time these weak stalks show the tips of tassels, pull the tassels out. If you wait until the pollen (yellow dust) begins to fall, it will be too late. Even the weak stalks will produce better (if they produce any) when detasseled and their silks allowed to breed to strong, vigorous stalks. Thus your seed and your yield will be improved.

It is an old adage among livestock producers that "feed is half the breed." This is just as true of plants as of animals. We have learned that if we have soil fertility combined with soil ability, that the feed bill is light and that plants may be expected to do their best. You know there is a right and a wrong way to do everything. No use to buy a pure-bred hog if you expect to stint it at the feed trough. So with seed. Pure-bred seed will soon fail you if your soil and cultural conditions are not right, it matters not how much selection and care you exercise.

You can select and breed a better seed within a few years than you can buy. Corn, like some animals, must become acclimated or accustomed to one section before it will do its best, and if changed suddenly to different conditions it frequently reverts, "goes to pieces" or "goes back," as we often say, and is a disappointment, even though it cost us fancy prices and did well where it was bred under different conditions from ours. Select and breed your corn seed, therefore.

Don't pull fodder off any corn, especially corn for seed. The fodder being both lungs and stomach, the stripping of fodder robs the corn both of its breathing and its food, and the grains are light in proportion to the earliness of such stripping. Such grains are light and weak and cannot produce the strongest and most vigorous stalks when planted. All you get in the fodder would go to the ear in weight and food value, and you find that you have pulled fodder merely for the "fun of it." Now, boys you may have every bit of that kind of fun. Please excuse me! I'll take mine in some other way.

Well, we are agreed that to get the best seed or the highest yield, the fodder must not be pulled. The next step is to select your type of stalk; one that is short, stocky, medium-sized, with short joints, and many broad, vigorous leaves, and with one or more ears of good size, borne on the stalk about waist high or below the middle of the stalk. The ears should be borne on just enough stem or shank to allow corn to "nod" with the tips down. This keeps out rain. The shuck should

cover the end of the ear. This helps to keep out worms and weevils. Select four or five times as many stalks as you want ears for seed, and when gathered (which should be as soon as the stem will readily "snap"), hang up in some dry building where the temperature will remain uniform during winter. If weevils attack it, put in a barrel or bin as soon as thoroughly dry, and set a shallow vessel on top of the corn and pour into it a little carbon-bisulphide, and cover with a bag or other covering to hold the fumes. The weevils will disappear.

In spring, before planting time, husk all the ears and select the best ears for seed. It is a good rule to select seed ears with not less than 16 rows of grains. This keeps up the size of the ears in future. Cobs should be medium to small in size, and should be well filled at butts and tips with grains, which are rather long, with both width and depth sufficient to warrant a large, vigorous life germ. Grains should run in straight rows and should be of uniform length, width and depth. Ears should be almost the same size from end to end. I prefer that a very small tip of cob show beyond the grains. This is an indication of a tendency of ears to increase in length if favorable conditions permit. Buy your cover crop seed of vetch or clover and rye now and be ready in September to sow.

Crab Orchard

Hugh Center made a business trip to Knoxville Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Myers left last week for a month's visit at the Panama exposition.

Mrs. J. S. Cline is on the sick list; also Mrs. C. J. Wheeler.

Mrs. W. A. Hammel and Floyd, from Atlanta, Ga., are visiting her father, W. C. Renfro, and sister, Mrs. W. L. Patton.

W. S. Center and daughter Gladys, of Danville, Ky., who have been guests of the Center family for the past month, left for home last week. They were accompanied by Miss Anna Center, as far as Harriman.

Will Andrews was the week-end guest of Mrs. Amanda Mannis and family.

Mrs. D. V. Hatfield and daughter, Mrs. A. A. Green, were in Harriman Saturday to see Dr. Hill.

Miss Jessie Rose returned from Nashville Sunday, where she has been teaching in the summer school.

Charlie M. Center returned to Nashville yesterday, after two weeks at home.

Mrs. Inas Black and Cora Reed were in Rockwood last week having some dentistry done.

Eugene Willoughby was in Harriman on business Friday and Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. N. B. Taylor went to Grassy Cove Saturday, where they will hold a revival.

Mrs. J. S. Baker and children returned last week from a visit to Monterey.

John Rose spent last week in Spring City.

Mrs. John Millican (nee Mrs. Mobry) came last week for her household goods and moved them to Rockwood. They have rented and are housekeeping. Mr. Millican is building a house but will not be able to move into it for some months.

Miss Hattie Baker is home from a visit to Mrs. J. A. L. Perkins at Emory Gap.

Mrs. Mary Baker is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Odell, at Lorton.

Mrs. Will Ellis is on the sick list.

Miss Winifred Patton's two charming guests from Johnson City, have returned home.

Miss Lucile Patton will spend the winter at Maryville college.

Miss Harriet Haley is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Hatfield this week. She expects to attend the Baptist Association at Crossville this week.

Miss Ione Cline was a week-end visitor in Crossville.

Mrs. Mark Barnes is quite sick.

Mrs. T. E. Wilson is on the sick list. Theives visited in our country last week taking a side of bacon from Charlie McCulley and a watch from Miss Tracy.

Newton Hassler is on a business trip in the valley.

Quite a number of our people expect to attend the Baptist Association in Crossville the last of this week.

Aug. 30. XX.

ALASKA PRECIOUS METALS.

The annual statement on gold, silver, and copper in Alaska for 1914 aggregated \$18,835,520.

WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Generally fair weather is indicated during the week, with a considerable rise in temperature Wednesday and Thursday and seasonable temperatures thereafter.